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APPLICATION NO.	FI	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/743,112	01/16/2001		Hiroshi Kamakura	108100	5773
25944	7590	07/27/2006		EXAMINER	
OLIFF & E		GE, PLC	SHINGLES, KRISTIE D		
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				2141	

DATE MAILED: 07/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
Office Action Commence	09/743,112	KAMAKURA ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Kristie Shingles	2141					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 16(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	l. ely filed the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>02 M</u>	av 2006.						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) 1-9,11-15 and 17-24 is/are pending in	○ Claim(s) <u>1-9,11-15 and 17-24</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-9,11-15 and 17-24</u> is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or							
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.							
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:						

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments No claims have been amended. Claims 10 and 16 have been cancelled.

Claims 1-9, 11-15 and 17-24 are pending.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments (see Remarks pages 2-4) filed 5/2/2006, with respect to the rejection of claims 1-3 and 11-14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of: *Nakayama et al* (US 5,363,507) and *Tada et al* (US 5,572,728).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. <u>Claims 1-4, 11-15, 17, 18, 23 and 24</u> are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Nakayama et al* (US 5,363,507) in view of *Tada et al* (US 5,572,728).

Application/Control Number: 09/743,112

Art Unit: 2141

a. Regarding claim 1, Nakayama et al teach a meeting system in which supplied-data convertible using a virtual machine is transmitted and received among a plurality of processing apparatuses interconnected via a transmission line, and in which meeting data is reproduced,

at least two of said plurality of processing apparatuses comprising meeting data reproducing apparatus respectively, each meeting data reproducing apparatus reproducing meeting data that includes fixed presentation data and supplied-data, and the presentation data including at least one pointer indicating an address of the supplied-data so that a portion of the meeting data may be reproduced by specifying at least one of a particular presenter, a meeting participant and time (col.2 lines 9-67, col.5 lines 57-66, col.6 lines 44-50, col.7 lines 39-49, col.10 lines 43-61, col.11 lines 25-67, col.12 liens 3-23, col.15 lines 25-63);

Page 3

- at least one meeting data reproducing apparatus comprising: a virtual machine that receives the supplied data from another one of the plurality of processing apparatus, reads files in a common format and performs operations specified in the files, the virtual machine converting said supplied-data into a data format which allows said meeting data to be reproduced, the meeting data being stored in units based on corresponding units of the supplied-data, (col.8 lines 4-33 and 50-63, col.16 lines 14-30; provision for meeting data reproducing and generating apparatus with virtual module and converting means for the participant's input data);
- a communication interface unit that receive said supplied-data from another processing apparatus (col.8 lines 4-28); and
- a storage unit in which a generated image is stored and which is accessibly by said another procession apparatus via said communication interface unit (col.6 lines 44-50, col.12 lines 18-33 and 54-59), and
- each of said at least one meeting data reproducing apparatus and said another meeting data reproducing apparatus including said conversion unit and said communication interface unit reading a part of said meeting data from said storage unit and reproducing meeting data in a task-distributed fashion (col.14 lines 11-18).

Nakayama et al fail to explicitly teach that each unit of the meeting data is identifiable by a specific processing apparatus that supplied a corresponding unit of the supplied-

data. However, Tada et al teach the data supplied by the presenter is identifiably associated with the type of input medium used by the presenter (col.7 line 47-col.8 line 6).

It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Nakayama et al with Tada et al in order to associate the type of input medium/device used by the presenter/participant of a conference, because this allows the conference system to maintain precise records of the meeting data by specifically identifying the unique input data contributed from each presenter.

- b. Claims 2, 3 and 11-14 comprise limitations that are substantially similar to claim 1 and are therefore rejected under the same basis.
- Regarding claim 4, Nakayama et al with Tada et al teach the meeting system C. according to claim 3, Nakayama et al further teach said supplied-data comprising at least one of image data for displaying said meeting data and control data for controlling the displaying of said meeting data, said meeting data reproducing apparatus comprising: a display unit that displays said meeting data in accordance with said image data; and a control unit that controls the displaying of said meeting data in accordance with said control data (col.7 lines 29-67, col.8 lines 34-63).
- d. Regarding claim 6, Nakayama et al with Tada et al teach the meeting system according to claim 3, Nakayama et al further teach said meeting data generating apparatus comprising data control unit that stores the supplied-data, converted by said conversion unit, in said storage unit in which particular presentation data is stored while said supplied-data is managed in units of supplied-data received from each of said processing apparatuses, and reads meeting data including at least a part of said supplied-data and said presentation data from said storage unit in accordance with a reproduction command from each of said processing

apparatuses, and said communication interface unit comprising a transmitting unit that transmits the read meeting data to said meeting data reproducing apparatus (col.8 lines 4-33 and 50-63, col.16 lines 14-30; *Tada et al*: col.7 line 47-col.8 line 6).

- e. Regarding claim 7, Nakayama et al with Tada et al teach the meeting system according to claim 6, Tada et al further teach said meeting data reproducing apparatus reproducing said meeting data stored in said storage unit in units of data associated with said processing apparatus which supplies said supplied-data, in accordance with said reproduction command (col.7 line 47-col.8 line 6).
- f. Regarding claim 8, Nakayama et al with Tada et al teach the meeting system according to claim 7, Nakayama et al further teach said meeting data generating apparatus comprising: an image-recording unit that records images of a meeting scene, and an image data unit that stores image data obtained as a result of the recording of images of the meeting scene in said storage unit as a part of said meeting data, in predetermined units of data, and said meeting data reproducing apparatus reproducing said meeting data stored in said storage unit, in predetermined units of data in accordance with said reproduction command (col.10 lines 62-68, col.11 lines 50-61; Tada et al: col.7 lines 53-57, col.9 lines 35-50, col.10 lines 1-40).
- g. Regarding claim 15, Nakayama et al with Tada et al teach the meeting system according to claim 14, Nakayama et al further teach said supplied-data comprising at least one of meeting data, an object for generating meeting data, an object for controlling the generation of meeting data, an object for reproducing meeting data, and an object for controlling the reproduction of meeting data (col.5 lines 25-66, col.7 lines 34-58, col.8 lines 15-68, col.16 lines 14-28).

- h. Regarding claim 17, Nakayama et al with Tada et al teach the meeting system according to claim 1, Nakayama et al further teach at least two processing apparatuses being associated with at least two respective meeting participants, and each of the at least two processing apparatuses identifying a corresponding one of the at least two respective meeting participants (col.5 lines 25-33, col.8 lines 60-67, col.13 lines 32-49).
- i. Regarding claim 18, Nakayama et al with Tada et al teach the meeting system according to claim 1, Tada et al further teach the generated image being generated based on the meeting data, and each of the at least one meeting data reproducing apparatus and the another meeting data reproducing apparatus simultaneously displaying different parts of the generated image on different sub-area of a display area (col.10 lines 9-64).
- j. Regarding claims 23 and 24, Nakayama et al with Tada et al teach the meeting system according to claims 1 and 2, Nakayama et al further teach the supplied-data including time data (col. 10 lines 44-47).
- 4. <u>Claim 9</u> is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Nakayama et al* (US 5,363,507) in view of *Tada et al* (US 5,572,728) and further in view of *Ichimura* (US 5,894,306).

Regarding claim 9, Nakayama et al with Tada et al teach the system according to claim 8, as applied above, yet fail to explicitly teach at least one of said meeting data generating apparatus and said meeting data reproducing apparatus comprising a projector. However, Ichimura teaches at least one of said meeting data generating apparatus and said meeting data reproducing apparatus comprising a projector (col.6 lines 40-49). It would have been obvious to

combine the teachings of *Nakayama et al* and *Tada et al* with *Ichimura* because a projector is a well-known apparatus used in conducting meetings, conferences and presentations. It would have been obvious to implement the meeting systems using a projector as a source of data reproduction.

- 5. <u>Claims 5 and 19-22</u> are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakayama et al (US 5,363,507) in view of Tada et al (US 5,572,728) and further in view of Colver et al (US 6,151,621).
- a. Regarding claim 5, Nakayama et al with Tada et al teach the meeting system according to claim 3, as applied above. Nakayama et al further teaches conferencing programs to control generating the meeting data (col.5 lines 49-66, col.7 lines 29-58, col.8 lines 15-68), yet fail to explicitly disclose a server. However, Colyer et al disclose a conferencing system utilizing a server with programs to generate the meeting data and manage the objects of the conference (Abstract, col.6 lines 10-43). It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Nakayama et al and Tada et al with Colyer et al by provisioning the managing functions of a server to allow for centralized control of the objects and data of the conference.
- b. Regarding claims 19-22, Nakayama et al with Tada et al teach the meeting system according to claims 1-3 and 11, as applied above. Nakayama et al teach a conferencing system utilizing a virtual module (col.8 lines 1-60); yet fail to explicitly teach a JAVA virtual machine. However, Colyer et al teach a conferencing system comprising a JAVA virtual machine (col.6 lines 20-29 and 44-52). It would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Nakayama et al and Tada et al with Colyer et al because using the virtual machine (JAVA virtual machine) allows for simpler implementation of data conversion, without additional

Application/Control Number: 09/743,112

Art Unit: 2141

overhead, the JAVA virtual machine creates a platform-independent interface thus allowing for

operating system/platform portability of a conference.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure: Roseman (6,608,636), Bieselin et al (5,559,875), Naef III (5,206,934), Larson et al

(5,907,324), Kitagawa (6,304,283), Moriyasu et al (5,799,191), Namikata et al (5,996,003),

Katsurabayashi et al (5,996,002), Hussein et al (7,007,235).

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kristie Shingles whose telephone number is 571-272-3888. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on 571-272-3880. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kristie Shingles Examiner

Art Unit 2141

PERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Page 8

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